

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jenkins Place

other names/site number see continuation form

117-416-07016, 117-416-07017

2. Location

street & number 448-488 Liberty Road

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Orleans

N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Orange

code 117 zip code 47452

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Jenkins Place
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
12	2	objects
17	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone
walls BRICK

roof TERRA COTTA
other STONE: Limestone
METAL: tin
ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Jenkins Place
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908-1959

Significant Dates

1908

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Jenkins, Ralph M.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chatham, Ralph C.

Ochs, Charles

Jenkins Place
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property roughly 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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4	2	7	8	6	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

2

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4

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Raetz Stuttgen for

organization Saving Historic Orange County (SHOC) date May 7, 2009

street & number 759 E. Washington St. telephone (765) 349-1537

city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ralph and Rose Warren

street & number 448 E. Liberty Road telephone (812) 865-2821

city or town Orleans state IN zip code 47452

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 1 Page 1 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

NAME OF PROPERTY (CONTINUED)

Roscoe C. "Rock" and Lucie Jenkins House
117-416-07016

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House
117-416-07017

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section 7 Page 2 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

INTRODUCTION

The Jenkins Place, both the unit as a whole and the two individual houses and their related resources, retains a high degree of integrity. The total resource count is 21. There are five contributing buildings: the Roscoe Conkling "Rock" and Lucie Jenkins House, garage, and pump house and the Ralph Mathers and Margaret Jenkins House and garage. There are two non-contributing, non-historic buildings: a pole barn and a workshop/sales building, both located behind the Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House. There are 12 contributing and two non-contributing objects, for a total of 14 objects. Like contributing objects are counted as a single resource. Thus, seven concrete corner posts are counted as a single resource, all concrete sidewalks are counted as a single resource, and three grindstones are counted as a single resource. Other contributing objects include a stone fence, a wire mesh fence, a wood gate, a former goldfish pool used as a flower bed, a limestone sundial base, an asphalt driveway, a limestone slab cistern cover (Ralph's), a working limestone cistern (Rock's), and a town fire hydrant. There are two non-contributing objects—a limestone planter and birdbath—that are at least 50 years old but were not located on the Rock and Lucie Jenkins property during the period of significance.

Section 7 is organized as follows. First is a brief description of the setting. Second is a description of the Jenkins Place, beginning with a general description of the combined yards and related objects and followed by more detailed descriptions of each house, both exterior and interior, and related buildings. Third is a description of the Rock and Lucie Jenkins House from the Orleans *Progress-Examiner* of January 28, 1909, and a description of the Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House from the *Progress-Examiner* of January 4, 1912.

SETTING

Orange County is located in south-central Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Lawrence County, on the east by Washington County, on the south by Crawford County, and on the west by Dubois and Martin Counties. The town of Orleans, the only incorporated town in Orleans Township, is located in the northeast part of Orange County, in a low-lying, flat area that provides the best agricultural land in the county. Farming remains an important industry. To the west and south of Orleans is the Hoosier National Forest. West of Orleans at Orangeville is a unique geographical feature connected with the curious Lost River. A National Natural Landmark, the Rise of the Lost River is the point where the underground river emerges from its underground channel. The Lost River encircles Orleans on the east, south, and west, coming within two miles of the town center. In periods of heavy snow melt and rainfall, the underground river swells and emerges, so that flooding is a fairly regular occurrence in Orleans.

As surveyed and laid out in 1815, the streets of Orleans are parallel and at right angles to each other in an orthogonal grid. At its center is Congress Square, an area designated for public use in the original plat and the core of the commercial district. Along the east side of Congress Square is Maple Street, also State Highway 37, the main north-south artery that connects Orleans with Mitchell and Bedford to the north and Paoli to the south. State Highway 337 leads southeast to US Highway 56 near Livonia.

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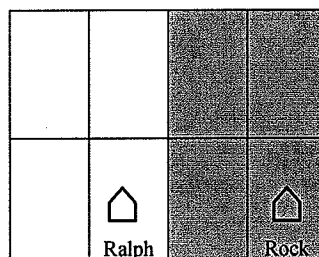
Running east from Maple Street/State Highway 37, Liberty Road is three blocks north of State Highway 337. The Jenkins Place, owned and occupied by the families of brothers Rock and Ralph Jenkins, occupies an entire block located four blocks east of Maple Street, in the Burton-Mathers Addition to the Town of Orleans. It is bounded on the west by Roosevelt Street, on the north by Wilson Road, on the east by Mathers Street, and on the south by Liberty Road. Mathers Street and Wilson Road mark the town limits and a shift from the dense urban grid to rural lots of random size. The north side of Liberty Road itself marks an urban boundary, with a city sidewalk terminating at Mathers Street. There is no sidewalk on the south side of Liberty Road.

A historic resource in the immediate vicinity of the Jenkins Place is, according to the *Orange County Interim Report* (2006), a contributing c.1880 cottage in the Lazy-T/Stick style located on the northwest corner of Liberty Road and Roosevelt Street. Omitted from the *Interim Report* is a c.1880, two-story, pyramidal roof farmhouse located about 200 feet to the east of the Jenkins Place. Now covered with blue vinyl siding, the house is nevertheless significant as the home of the brothers' maternal uncle and aunt, Joseph and Kate Mathers, for whom the Burton-Mathers Addition is partly named.

THE JENKINS PLACE

Yards and Related Resources

The entire property comprising the Jenkins Place (photo 1) consists of eight lots, four fronting Liberty Road and four fronting Wilson Road. Each brother owned four lots as shown below, with houses appropriately placed. See also the site map.



Originally the block was divided by central east-west and north-south alleys that have since been vacated. Ralph's asphalt driveway, which circles the rear of the house with entrances on both Roosevelt Street and Liberty Road, marks the location of the alleys.

The front four lots are partially surrounded by a stone fence made in two phases (photos 2, 14, 18). The fence has a foundation of poured concrete, bottom and top rails of limestone, balusters of rock-faced sandstone block, and square sandstone newels with caps of stacked, square pieces of limestone. The balusters in Rock's fence are horizontal (photo 18), while those in Ralph's are vertical (photo 14). Where the fence intersects with Ralph's driveway cuts, there are rounded limestone bumpers. Limestone curbing is found at the driveway edge about four feet in from Liberty Road.

At the corners of Wilson Road and Roosevelt and Mathers Streets are round concrete pillars topped with a concrete ball and strengthened with diagonal concrete braces. There are

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seven total posts on the Jenkins Place: the two corner posts plus one at the northeast corner of Rock's garage, one at the northwest corner of Ralph's garage, one supporting a wooden gate on the east side of Ralph's garage, and two serving as end posts for a wire mesh fence hidden in the north-south fence row dividing the brothers' lots.

Concrete sidewalks include a public walk separated from Liberty Road by a narrow grass plot and private walks leading from it to the front porch of each house. A fourth sidewalk connects the Rock and Lucie Jenkins house and garage, and a fifth connects the rear doors of the two houses. On the north side of this sidewalk, on Rock and Lucie's property, is a former goldfish pool bordered by concrete walls. It has been filled in and converted to a flower bed. A limestone base for a sun dial stands at the southeast corner of the pool/flower bed.

Historic objects of note include, at Ralph's house, three grindstones in the flower bed in the front yard and a limestone slab cistern cover off the northwest corner of the house (the cistern itself has been filled), and at Rock's house, a working cistern off the northwest corner of the house, a large concrete birdbath on top of the cistern, and a carved limestone planter along the east fence. The birdbath and planter were added to the yard within the past 30 years. A vintage town fire hydrant is found at the corner of Liberty Road and Mathers Street, in the grass plot between the public sidewalk and road.

To some degree, the rear lots still reflect their use while the brothers were alive. Rock's rear lots were always an unfenced grassy area devoid of buildings, as they remain today. Two of 18 persimmon trees planted by Rock and Lucie have survived. Ralph's rear lots, on the other hand, were completely fenced and used for raising field trial dogs and chickens. Dog houses and a hen house were located on these rear lots. Today there are two contemporary outbuildings and a small play house. The boundary line between the two east and two west lots is defined by a wire mesh fence. A wire mesh fence once divided the north and south lots; only two concrete end posts and a wood gate remain.

Today, the Rock and Lucie Jenkins yard retains a number of historic flowering shrubs and trees. Lilacs in a variety of colors are found near the north wall of the house and along the east fence. A bridal wreath spirea—one of an original pair flanking the front steps—is at the house's southwest corner. One mimosa and a few maple, tulip poplar, and cedar trees have survived the storms, age, and decay that have removed many trees that once shaded the Jenkins Place.

ROCK AND LUCIE JENKINS HOUSE**Exterior**

Built in 1908-09, the Roscoe "Rock" and Lucy Jenkins House (photo 2) is an outstanding example of a two-and-one-half story, square plan American Foursquare. The house has a full basement, with raised foundation walls of locally quarried sandstone block with a rock cut exterior face, hand-pitched interior face, and squeezed red mortar joints. Walls are solid masonry with a veneer of glazed orange-buff brick laid in a stretcher bond; mortar joints are very narrow and flush. The red clay tile roof is hipped, with hipped dormers on the south, east and west. Dormer walls are covered with clay shingles. Projecting first floor bays with dogtooth corners are found on the south and west sides. The house's first and second floor windows are

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either one-over-one double hung vinyl replacements or original wood fixed sashes. The fixed windows consist of either a single pane of leaded diamond lights, or of two panes, the upper of which is filled with leaded diamond lights. The dormer windows are wood casement with three vertical panes. Basement awning windows are wood casement with four vertical panes.

Screened porches are found on the front and rear. The full-width front porch (photo 2) and half-width rear porch (photo 7) feature square corner posts with flared and corbelled tops. Square newel posts have limestone caps. Both balustrades consist of smaller rock-faced sandstone blocks capped with a limestone rail; they resemble the stone fence on the front and east property boundaries. Both floors are poured concrete. The front porch is accessed from the front concrete sidewalk by five limestone steps flanked by sandstone block walls with limestone caps. The rear porch is accessed only from the kitchen.

The house's main entrance is accessed through the front porch. The oak door has a single large light with a beveled edge and original cast brass backplate, knob, and hinges. There are two rear entrances: one at ground level near the northwest corner and one below grade, in a basement wall of unglazed soft brick. The below grade entrance is sheltered by the rear porch above and framed by sandstone block retaining walls on the east and north and by limestone steps descending from ground level on the west. The floor outside the entrance is poured concrete, and the door itself is made of oak planks painted white.

The south elevation appears to be symmetrical, but it is not. The porch helps to disguise the asymmetry. Under the full width, one story front porch is a semi-hexagonal bay window to the east, a doorway just west of center, and a large double hung window west of the door. Above the porch, the elevation is completely symmetrical, with two widely spaced double hung windows. The hipped dormer centered on the roof above visually fills the space between the openings and reinforces the perception of symmetry.

The architect probably considered the west elevation next in importance, since visitors coming from the main road in Orleans would probably notice it at the same time as the front (south) elevation. This side is arranged more functionally. The south portion of this wall has paired openings that align on both first and second floors; the first floor openings are short double hungs and the upper floor has small fixed units. Next, to the north of this, are two windows, one on each floor, that light the interior grand stairway. The first floor window is a small fixed unit that is partly under the eaves line of the adjacent bay window. Above, a stair landing window group is taller than most openings on the house, and consists of paired double hungs with transoms above. The semi-hexagonal bay on the first floor stands just north of center on this elevation. Above it, two windows are functionally placed. One, a short double hung unit, is just south of the bay's center line; the other, a typically-sized double hung window, is just north of center, and its sill directly abuts the tile roof of the bay. There is a small window up under the eaves line of the bay to the north. The last part of this elevation is blank on the first floor, but has two windows on the upper wall, both lighting a secondary stair, hence they do align with the interior stories. The upper window is a three-pane casement, the lower one, a double hung unit. The dormer on the roof line above is centered.

The east elevation is much simpler in arrangement. Closest to the porch (south) on the first floor, two horizontal fixed windows flank the flush chimney. Above this, there is a single

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double hung window immediately north of the chimney area. The north half of the wall has two similar size windows aligned on each floor, just north of center, and finally a small double hung unit set higher on the wall on the first floor toward the north corner. The chimney rises through the roof south of center, and there is a centered dormer on this elevation as well.

The rear or north elevation is the most functionally arranged, since it would have been a private area for the family's enjoyment. There is an at-grade simple doorway at the northwest corner, and the rear porch covers the east half of the first floor. Most of the west half of the first and second floor wall area is blank due to the interior stair in this location.

Interior

All first, second and third floor rooms have ten-foot ceilings, plaster walls and oak floors covered with carpets, rugs, or in the case of the kitchen and east pantry, laminate flooring. Woodwork is quarter sawed oak with an old English finish, the exception being birdseye white maple in the kitchen and east pantry. Crown molding is found in the formal hall, corridor, and living room. With very few exceptions, all lighting fixtures and bath fixtures are original. Radiators remain in use.

The following interior description begins with the first floor, proceeds to the second and third floors, and concludes with the basement.

First Floor

From the front porch, a visitor steps into a small vestibule with a floor of white and blue hexagonal tiles, wainscot of synthetic rectangular tiles, and plaster upper walls and ceiling. An interior oak door with large glass light is identical to the exterior door. This door opens to the entrance hall (photo 9), which consists of an open corridor, with a formal front hall and open half-turn stairs on the left and a living room on the right. Distinguishing features of the formal hall include a Free Classic-style oak mirror framed by Classical columns with composite capitals, a frieze embellished with applied wood scrolls, and the staircase's oak hand rail and paneled carriage wall. Two pairs of identical, albeit larger columns on square bases trimmed with molding, frame the hall and living room openings.

The four-foot wide staircase is anchored by the south hall column and a square newel with face panels framed by molding. Newel caps have egg and dart molding. The hand rails consist of turned oak balusters framed at the landing by square newels. Oak panels cover the entire first flight inner wall and serve as wainscot on the landing and outer wall of the upper flight. An oak picture rail is found on the papered upper walls. The landing is lit by two one-over-one double hung vinyl replacement windows, above which are original fixed sashes with leaded diamond panes.

The living room features a brick fireplace with oak mantel, tile hearth and original brass andirons and screen (photo 10). Flanking oak barrister bookcases are not fixed yet are original to the house.

Above the bookcases are two window openings. The south opening is filled with an air conditioner unit. The north opening retains its original fixed sash window with beveled edge.

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The identical south window is in storage. A three-unit bay with vinyl replacement windows is located in the south wall overlooking the front porch. In the room's north wall is an opening leading to a small den or family room.

The den, with its oak-beamed ceiling (photo 11), served as Rock Jenkins's office. At the southeast corner is a small closet-type room that was originally and remains used as a gun room. The walls and ceiling are lined with walnut, and the floor is uncovered oak. A walnut gun cabinet with a glass front trimmed with egg and dart beading is built into the west wall. Below it is a storage drawer, above it a storage cabinet.

In the entrance hall or corridor, on the south side of the staircase, is a small toilet with a storage cubbyhole under the stairwell. The cubbyhole's short oak door has been removed but is in safe storage.

The dining room (photo 8) is located off the south end of the corridor. Like the den, it has an oak-beamed ceiling. In the east wall is a three-unit bay with vinyl replacement windows. Against the west wall is an oak china cabinet with glass doors featuring a stylistic flower design, and drawers and cabinets below.

A narrow pantry behind the southeast wall can be accessed from both the dining room and the kitchen. Maple drawers, glass-fronted cabinets, and solid-front cabinets with both hinged and sliding doors line the north and south walls from floor to ceiling. In the southeast corner is a hidden clothes chute connecting a second floor bedroom to the laundry in the basement below.

The galley-style kitchen is located at the rear of the house. The only counter and cabinets, refrigerator, and range are against the south wall. The floor is wood-like laminate. In the east wall are two doors: one leads to the second floor, and the other to the stairs leading down to the house's northwest entrance. In the north wall is a door leading to the rear porch. In the west wall is a door leading to the pantry, whose north and south walls are lined with maple cabinets, cupboards, and drawers.

Second Floor

At the head of the stairs is the south end of a north-south corridor extending the full length of the house. Here are located a linen closet and two bedrooms. The linen closet has built in oak drawers and cabinets. Both bedrooms have oak wall mirrors that resemble the mirror in first floor formal hall. In the larger master bedroom (photo 12) at the southeast corner of the house, this mirror is built against a slight projection on the east wall, behind which is a chimney. This mirror is broader than that in the formal hall and has square rather than round columns. In the smaller bedroom on the south wall, the mirror has fluted pilasters topped with carved plinths and egg and dart molding. Its Classical frieze is not embellished.

Off the corridor are three bedrooms, a small closet with built in oak drawers and cupboards, and a bathroom. The bedroom at the northeast corner has a door leading out to the roof of the rear porch, and the small room adjacent to the bathroom has an oak box whose lid lifts up to reveal a laundry chute. The bathroom itself features a floor of white hexagonal tiles, ceramic tile wainscot, the original porcelain claw foot bathtub, toilet, paper holder, and large oval pedestal basin.

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All second floor doors are solid oak with six panels. All hardware is brass.

In the west wall at the north end of the corridor are two flights of stairs. A half-turn staircase leads to the kitchen below. The staircase to the third floor pool room has both a half-turn and quarter-turn before reaching the third floor landing.

Attic

Entrance to the third floor pool room (photo 13) is through a solid paneled wood door in the northwest corner. With a ceiling six feet high, the room is nearly square, with alcoves in the south, east and west roof dormers. Oak bench seats are found under the dormer windows. Outside wall corners have plain oak beads. Sheets of vintage brown linoleum are stapled to the oak floor. Unfinished spaces behind the knee walls are accessed through solid paneled wood doors. An unfinished closet on the west wall adjacent to the entrance contains a number of copies of the American Duroc-Jersey Record (1941-1953) that belonged to Rock Jenkins. In the center of the room is a 1909 Brunswick-Balke-Callender Co. pool table with rails inlaid with ivory diamond sights. The table's felt has been replaced. Original accessories to the table include a box of Elastico pool balls, ball rack, cue with bridge, wooden score chain, leather tally bottle and wood peas, an oak storage cabinet, a wall-hung cue rack with cues, and Rock Jenkins's own cue with his name carved into it.

Basement

Accessed by a flight of stairs from the ground-level northwest entrance, the full basement consists of one main room (photo 6), two smaller enclosed rooms—a fruit/canning room (photo 5) and a coal room converted to an office—and a laundry room separated from the main room by a wood partition wall with a sliding window. The stairs are open on the inside, with a plaster wall on the outside. The oak railing has square balusters and newels.

The height of the basement is ten feet; there is no finished ceiling. Foundation walls are unpainted sandstone block (a few small areas are coated with waterproof white paint) and one brick section containing the northeast sub-grade entrance. Bays corresponding to those on the first floor are found in the west and south walls. The floor is poured concrete, with several raised concrete pads for the cistern, water heater, furnace, and other non-existent items. The fruit/canning room has a plaster ceiling, original oak shelving, and brick interior walls, one of which is shared by the office. The other interior office walls are plank. The exterior door and both interior doors are made of thick oak planks and hung with strap hinges.

In the laundry room, against the west wall and tucked between the open stairs and wood partition wall is a wood laundry box painted white; it is connected to the house's upper floors by the clothes chute. On the other side of the stairs, iron pipes enter the house through the north foundation wall, pass through the wood partition wall, and connect the cistern tank in the northwest corner of the main room with the cistern located off the northwest corner of the house. Powered by a gasoline motor, the tank remains in use and feeds both the washer and a recently installed basement shower. Water from the cistern was used by the original washing machine as well. Wet clothes were passed through the sliding window in the partition wall and hung on the

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wire lines suspended across the main room. A few small wooden boxes attached to the braces are original mouse traps.

In the south wall, a wood plank door leads to the space under the front porch. Piled in front of it is oak lumber left over from the house's construction; they were stored under the porch for more than 70 years before they were moved into the basement.

Garage

The single-bay garage (photo 3) is a rectangular, gable front building made of unglazed brick. The replacement asphalt roof has a ridge cap of the original clay tiles. Windows on the side walls and front gable above the garage door are two-over-two double hung wood sash. A door is located in the south wall near the west corner. The garage door has beaded board panels and no light. An open lean-to addition built within the past 30 years is located on the north wall. Inside, the floor is poured concrete, walls are painted brick, and the plank ceiling is painted sky blue. Against the west wall is a workbench, above which is a storage unit of open shelving and small drawers made of cigar boxes.

Pump House

Behind the house is a square pump house (photo 4) made of the same yellow glazed brick as the house. It has a clay tile-covered pyramidal roof with deep eaves. Windows are single-pane fixed wood sash with limestone sills. An entrance door is found in the south wall near the west corner. Inside, the walls are unglazed brick, and the floor is poured concrete.

RALPH AND MARGARET JENKINS HOUSE**Exterior**

The Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House (photo 15) is a rectangular Craftsman style bungalow one and one-half stories in height over a full basement. The main elevation faces south. The foundation is comprised of poured concrete below grade and locally quarried hewn sandstone block above grade. The chimney, porch piers and balusters, and stair and patio walls are made of coursed sandstone blocks with squeezed joints. Exterior walls are frame construction with a veneer of dark brown Roman brick stamped BRAZIL on the reverse side; mortar joints are flush. All exterior walls are flush, with the exception of a dining room bay on the east wall. The bay's exterior corners are notable, as the custom gauged brick, laid alternately header-stretcher, were specially crafted to accommodate the angle of the corner.¹

The rather steeply pitched roof is covered with green clay tile and a tile ridge cap. A hipped dormer with paired windows is found in the east side of the south plane; the original knee braces are missing. Cornice returns have a hipped configuration and covering of tile. The projecting eaves have soffits coated with stucco and false purlins wrapped in vinyl. All windows are one-over-one double hung vinyl replacements. There is no lintel treatment, but window

¹ Owner Ralph Warren, the grandson of Ralph Jenkins, explains that his grandfather thought the dogtooth corners on the bays of his brother's house looked silly, so he had his own radius-edged corner bricks specially made by the Brazil Clay Company of Brazil, Indiana. Personal interview with author, April 24, 2009.

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openings have limestone sills. (The original windows were four vertical panes over one single pane.) Basement awning windows are the original four-paned wood sash.

There are two porches. Beginning at the southwest corner, the cross-gabled front porch spans about two-thirds of the width of the house. The front upper-half-story wall has a hipped hood with paired windows and vinyl-wrapped knee brackets. A walled concrete patio is found at the southeast corner, with steps rising to the porch floor. The primary, front, concrete steps are flanked by sandstone walls with limestone caps. The porch railing is comprised of sandstone balusters between top and bottom limestone rails. Originally open, the porch has been enclosed with panels covering the outer side of the railing, vinyl windows, and a pair of sliding glass doors. The concrete floor is covered with carpet. The beamed ceiling has a stucco coating; the beams are wrapped in vinyl.

The rear porch is located at the northeast corner and provides access to the rear kitchen. It has sandstone piers and a railing that matches that of the front porch. It also has been enclosed with vinyl windows and sliding glass doors. Access is from limestone steps on the east side.

All of the elevations are asymmetrical and functionally arranged. The south (front) elevation (photo 15) is primary in importance. Under the front porch are two widely spaced double hung windows and an entrance door east of center. East of and outside the porch is a third double hung window of similar size. Above the porch, the hipped wall and roof dormers and the deep cornice returns add three dimensional interest to the otherwise flat wall and roof planes.

Because of its orientation to the main road from Orleans, the west elevation (photo 16) may be considered to be secondary in importance. The dominating feature is the exterior single-shoulder stone chimney at the south end of the wall. To the north are paired narrow double hungs that light the internal stairway; hence, they do not align with the interior stories. Centered on the upper wall are paired double hungs; to the north and aligned with the top is a smaller single double hung. In relationship to these, all first floor windows are slightly offset to the north. Paired double hungs are slightly north of center. To the north are widely spaced single double hungs.

The focus of the east elevation is the one-story semi-hexagonal dining room bay standing just south of center. Openings on the first and upper floors do not align. Above the bay is a pair of double hung windows; the north window is just south of center. The sills directly abut the tile roof of the bay. A single window of similar height is nearer the eaves line of the wall. Flanking the bay on the first floor is one large double hung window on the south and three unevenly spaced small windows on the north.

The private north (rear) elevation is the most functionally arranged. The elevated porch covers the east one-third of the first floor. Behind it are a single double hung and a doorway to the west. Above and slightly to the west of the porch is the hipped dormer of the sleeping porch. On the first floor, a single double hung is near the west corner of the house. The below grade basement entrance is west of center.

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Interior

Inside, all rooms have a ceiling height of eight and one-half feet. All door and window trim, cove molding, and base molding is unpainted quarter sawn oak, with the exception of maple in the kitchen and pantry. All interior doors are solid wood with oak veneer. Walls are painted plaster and lath, with the exception of the living room walls, which are drywall. Ceilings are for the most part covered with interlocking acoustic board dating to about 1960. Two second floor bedroom have suspended ceilings. All other ceilings are papered plaster. Floors are oak with strips of walnut inlay around the outer edges. Carpet is found on the first floor. Original suspended light fixtures are hammered copper or brass.

First floor

First floor rooms include the enclosed porch, living room, office, dining room, pantry, kitchen, china closet, sewing room, and bedroom with private bath.

The front porch (photo 20) has a stuccoed ceiling with vinyl-wrapped beams. The stone railing is exposed on the interior. Carpet covers the concrete floor.

From the porch, one enters the living room (photo 23). The paneled oak entrance door has a leaded glass light with stylized floral design, cast brass door knocker and handle, and original brass house numbers. The living room features, on the west wall, a fireplace surround (photo 22) of the same brown brick used in the exterior walls, a hearth of glazed green tiles, and an oak mantel. A den is located off the east wall. Oak pocket doors divide the living room from the dining room.

The dining room (photo 21) has a bay with window seat in the east wall. Notable features include the built-in buffet of quarter sawn oak and leaded glass door fronts believed to have been made by Ralph Jenkins, and an aluminum chandelier with glass straw pendants.

Between the dining room and rear kitchen is a narrow pantry with built-in cabinets and drawers and open shelving of maple. The kitchen has been completely remodeled and has no extant original features. Off the southwest corner of the kitchen is a short corridor leading to the sewing room and Ralph Jenkins's bedroom and private bathroom. A china closet with open shelving and a laundry chute is found in the north wall near the kitchen; to its west are the steps to the basement.

The sewing room is unremarkable. Ralph's bedroom has been altered with the addition of a large closet spanning the full length of the west wall. The bathroom itself has been completely updated.

The second floor is reached by a quarter-turn staircase in the northwest corner of the living room. The first turn is open; the second turn is closed. Oak veneer wainscoting topped with a molded hand rail lines the lower walls. Square newels are capped.

Second floor

The second floor consists of a north-south corridor, three bedrooms with closets, outdoor sleeping room, bathroom, and gun room. The only rooms of note are the outdoor sleeping room above the rear porch and the gun room above the front porch.

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The sleeping room is now fully enclosed with vinyl replacement windows. The original wood windows slipped down inside the walls to convert the room into an open porch.

Located off the second floor stair landing, the gun room (photo 25) is accessed is through a short corridor with a closet on the left and a bathroom on the right. It is thought that the bathroom was added during remodeling following a gun room fire in the 1950s.

The gun room has knee walls and a sloping ceiling line. Walls are covered with unpainted hardboard scored to resemble tile. The ceiling is acoustical tile. The floor is oak. Below the front dormer windows is a window seat. Ralph Jenkins's gun cabinet is against the west wall. A bar occupies the northwest corner, with an open storage area behind the knee wall.

Basement

Interior access to the basement is by a quarter-turn staircase behind a door in the corridor off the kitchen. Exterior access is through a pair of slightly below-grade paneled wood doors west of the rear porch.

The basement walls and floor are poured concrete. The ceiling is unfinished. In the northeast corner is the pump room with large tank for storing cistern water; in the wall between the pump room and the main basement room is an open arch. In the northwest corner is the laundry area. A large porcelain double sink is mounted on a wall of tongue and groove boards and above a raised wood platform. Behind it is a large walk-in freezer with a wood door bearing the label Jamison Door Company, Hagerstown, Maryland. Two compressors for the freezer are found nearby.

Below the dining room is the original coal room. The rest of the basement is one large open room used by Ralph Jenkins as his woodshop. His power tools, hand tools, a stock of exotic woods for making gun stocks remain in situ. His large work bench stands against the back side of the laundry area wall.

Garage

The large gabled garage (photo 17) has a front cross gable. The foundation and floor are poured concrete, walls are unglazed brick, and the roof is unpainted sheet metal. A louvered cupola painted white is centrally located on the roof ridge. At the rear is a metal shed addition with a door on the west end. Two limestone lintels indicate that the garage originally had two automobile bays; they have been replaced a by a single steel door. All window openings have limestone lintels and sills. First floor windows in the west and south walls have four panes in a fixed wood sash. Two first floor windows in the east and south walls are two-over-two double hung wood sash. A four-light fixed wood sash window is located in the gable above the garage bays. Two solid paneled wood doors are found in the west wall, one for people at ground level and one for access to the upper loft. Inside the garage, walls are covered with drywall. A work bench is found along the east wall. At the center rear, steps lead to the loft.

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Other Buildings and Structures

There are three non-contributing outbuildings on the two rear lots: a large pole barn built in 1999, a modular work and sales building built in 1990, and a playhouse constructed in 2004. See photo 19.

ROCK AND LUCIE JENKINS HOUSE**"A Handsome Residence," *Progress-Examiner*, January 28, 1909**

W. P. Jenkins has about completed the handsomest and costliest residence to be found in Southern Indiana. It is situated in northeast Orleans, and presents an imposing and attractive appearance. It is three stories high, with a basement, built of brick and limestone trimmings, with a native sandstone foundation. Situated in the center of a beautifully graded lawn that next year will be a thing of beauty, with concrete walks leading up to and around the house, it will surely command the admiration of all who see it. A wide, roomy porch in front adds to its stately and commodious appearance. Once inside the house one is impressed with the magnificence and splendor of the interior finish. The wood work is quarter sawed oak finished in old English. Hardwood floors are laid throughout. The kitchen and pantry are finished in white maple. The house is lighted by electricity and gas, they having their own gas plant. It is heated by a hot water system, making a uniform heat all over the house. They have a fine well and a large cistern to furnish the water supply, and a gasoline engine does the work of filling the large boilers in the basement. An automobile house in the rear for the storing of their automobiles is another convenience. Everything has been done that the mind of man could conceive to make it an ideal home, and nothing has been slighted. The best material was bought and the best mechanics available were employed to do the work, with instructions to "Do it right." All the laborers on the house were employed in Orleans as far as possible, and Orleans, directly, received the benefit of every dollar of money spent in the building.

The building was erected under the supervision of Charles Ochs, who personally looked after its construction, hired the help and paid all bills. His force of carpenters comprised John Denny, Henry Kimbley, John Ochs, Henry Hostetler, Jos. Whittington and Frank Johnson, all of whom are recognized as skilled and efficient workmen.

The plastering was done by Herb Brooks and Ott Brooks, and is one of the best jobs ever put up by these masters of the trowel.

The brick work was done by Rev. [William H.] Lutes, who is recognized as a master in his trade.

The interior painting was done by Henry Grabhorn and his able corps of assistants, and is strictly up-to-date.

The paper hanging and interior decorations were done by W. H. Chatham and his assistant, Arthur Brooks, and are strictly in accord with the remainder of the house. They are all new and up-to-date patterns, and the workmanship is of the best.

The plumbing and heating contract was made to Johnson & Frost, who sublet it to J. J. Quinn, of Bedford, and the completeness and satisfactory workings of the system prove that they made no mistake.

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Thomas E. Bowles done [*sic*] the stone work, and that to the entire and complete satisfaction of Mr. Jenkins. He is now engaged in building a stone fence around the lot which, when completed, will add materially to its beauty.

Quite a number of laborers were employed on the job, and the best of good feeling prevailed all the way through. Mr. Jenkins was at all times liberal and lenient in his dealings with his employers [*sic*], and all have a kind word for him. His son, Roscoe C. Jenkins, who with his wife, is now with his parents in California, will return here in the spring and take up his residence in the new house. They are elegant young people, and we will give them a royal welcome on their arrival.

RALPH AND MARGARET JENKINS HOUSE**"Building Prospects for 1912," *Progress-Examiner*, January 4, 1912**

According to our local architect, Ralph M. Chatham, there will be more building in Orleans during 1912 than in any year past for many years. . . .

One of the prettiest and most beautiful houses for which Mr. Chatham has prepared plans to be built in Orleans is one for Ralph M. Jenkins in the northeast part of town. This one is of the true Bungalow type. It will be a brick veneer, of buff Roman pressed brick, set on native sand stone foundation, with roof of green Spanish tile. There will be a large chimney on the outside, built of native sandstone laid in broken ashler [*sic*] which adds much to the beauty of the building. Large front and rear porches, with great overhanging eaves set on sandstone columns of broken ashler. The interior will be finished in quarter sawed oak and walnut. The rooms are large and well lit. The house will have hot water heat, electric lights, inside toilets, bath, laundry chute and all the appurtenances that tend to make a house convenient. In the basement, which will be under the entire floor plan, will be placed the furnace, pressure tanks for both hard and soft water, electric motors, pumps, etc. Mr. Ochs will also superintend the construction of this building. . . .

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SIGNIFICANT PERSON (CONTINUED)

Jenkins, Roscoe C. "Rock"

INTRODUCTION

The Jenkins Place, comprising the Rock and Lucie Jenkins House (1908-09) and Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House (1912), is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. Brothers Rock and Ralph Jenkins were pivotal figures in the development of the sport of American trap shooting, and Rock's wife, Lucie, and to a lesser degree Ralph's wife, Margaret, were instrumental in improving the social welfare of Orleans residents. The two houses are the most significant existing historic resource associated with their lives, the brothers' amateur careers, and the women's charitable efforts. The houses are being listed as a single resource because they are enclosed in part by a stone fence and because historically they have been perceived as a whole. As Margaret Jenkins was fond of saying, the Jenkinses "were one family under two roofs." The period of significance is 1908-1959.

The Rock and Lucie Jenkins House is one of two outstanding examples of an American Foursquare in the Town of Orleans. The other outstanding American Foursquare is the Apple House (1910) at 291 N. Maple Street, part of the Orleans Historic District. The house is rated notable in the *Orange County Interim Report* (2006), but the historical significance of its owners and its remarkable degree of integrity—no significant alterations have occurred in 100 years—warrants an upgrade to an outstanding rating. Historic features such as the cistern and cistern tank remain in use. In addition, several personal items belonging to Rock Jenkins still remain in the house, including a 1909 pool table and accessory items and a collection of books.

The Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House is also rated notable in the *Orange County Interim Report*; however, because of the enclosed front and rear porches and the remodeling of several interior rooms, an upgrading is not warranted. Still, it remains a significant example of a Craftsmen bungalow, the earliest of only four in the Town of Orleans. The other three are located in the Orleans Historic District.

Walter "Ike" and Olive Hammond have been the owners of the Rock and Lucie Jenkins House since 1970. Ralph and Margaret Jenkins's grandson, Ralph Warren, has owned the Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House since 1980. The Hammonds and the Warrens, the Town of Orleans, and Saving Historic Orange County desire National Register listing for the Jenkins Brothers Place to commemorate the houses' architectural significance and the historic significance of their original owners/occupants.

HISTORY OF ORANGE COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF ORLEANS

Orange County, created in 1816 from portions of Washington, Gibson, and Knox Counties, took its name from the North Carolina county that had been home to many of its settlers. Paoli was established as the county seat and a temporary courthouse was erected the following year.

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The area's geology—limestone studded with caverns and sulfurous mineral springs—contributed to the county's history and development. Springs and salt licks drew wildlife, including bison that tamped down a trail followed by George Rogers Clark in 1778 on his way from the Ohio River to Vincennes. The mineral springs, widely believed to hold curative powers, began drawing visitors not long after Orange County was founded. One of the first hotels was built at French Lick in 1845 by Dr. William Bowles. Ten years later, Dr. John Lane built the Mile Lick Inn about a mile away. Today, their descendants, the French Lick Resort and West Baden Springs Hotel, are fully restored and welcoming guests. In Orleans, sulphur water was discovered in 1870, with public wells located just south of town and on the site of the Orleans Public Library.

Platted in 1815, Orleans is Orange County's oldest town. It was named in honor of the victory of General Jackson over the British at New Orleans. One of the town's founders, Samuel Lewis, later fought for an independent Texas and served in the Congress of the Republic of Texas. Many early settlers arrived from Virginia and the Carolinas and bought their claims from the United States government. The first attempt at incorporation in 1829 failed. A second incorporation in 1865 has endured.

Orleans developed as a self-sufficient, agriculture-based community, providing goods, services, and employment to area residents. The centrally-located Congress Square anchored the town, with commercial businesses springing up adjacent to yet never completely surrounding it. This pattern of development may have been due to the massive, two-story Orleans Academy centered on the square, which would have hidden any commercial establishments from the view of travelers on the public road connecting Orleans with Mitchell and Bedford to the north and Paoli to the south. The greatest concentration of commercial buildings was and remains along the east side of Maple Street between Jefferson and Jackson Streets. Businesses served a variety of residents' needs, and farm-related ventures were common. Orleans had several hardware stores and implement dealerships, plus a grain mill and creamery,

In the late 1840s, citizens of Orleans gave \$40,000, all by private subscription, to secure a connection to the New Albany-Salem Railroad. The first train reached Orleans on October 30, 1851. After a series of name changes, it became the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway, informally known as the Monon. The Orleans, Paoli and Jasper Railroad was incorporated in 1885 and acquired by the Monon Railroad a year later. Known as the French Lick Branch, it connected the resorts in French Lick and West Baden with the Monon's main line in Orleans. This line runs yet today as the CSX through the northeast portion of town and due east on its way to New Albany.

The several times-daily arrival of train passengers on their way to and from French Lick and West Baden provided a steady base of customers with money to spend in restaurants and on overnight lodging. The success of French Lick and West Baden contributed to an economic boom in Orleans, and the population increased from 857 in 1890 to 1,236 in 1900, the single largest increase in any ten-year period in the town's history.¹

¹ *History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties Indiana* (Chicago: Goodspeed Bros. & Co., 1884), reprinted by the Orange County (IN) Genealogical Society, 1986: no page [inserted page between 490 and 491].

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JENKINS FAMILY HISTORY**Overview**

The Jenkins family homestead is at Orangeville, a farming village located about five miles southwest of Orleans near the Rise of Lost River. The success of brothers Rock and Ralph Jenkins, born nine years apart, was seeded by the inventive and entrepreneurial genius of their father, William Palmer "W. P." Jenkins, born on the family farm at Orangeville in 1850. W. P.'s grandson and namesake, William Palmer "Bill" Jenkins, says, "[He] came to [Orleans] to learn telegraphy and pursued that profession for a number of years. The old timers around town used to tell me that he was so hard up that he wore a straw hat in the wintertime. He told my father that the only sweets he had as a youngster was brown sugar that could be purchased at that time for a dollar a barrel and his ambition was to earn enough money to buy a barrel of sugar for his own self."²

W. P. was a freight agent and/or a telegrapher for the Erie Railroad living in Muncie when, in 1884, he and James L. Street, a local poultry dealer, invented and patented a railroad car for the transportation of live poultry.³ With the financial backing of Muncie businessman Abbott L. Johnson, founder of Warner Gear (now BorgWarner), W. P. formed the Jenkins Live Poultry Transportation Company in Chicago in 1888. A news item in the *Logansport Pharos* of April 12, 1889, describes an early car: "A poultry car passed over the Panhandle road this week that was a novelty in its way. It is known as a Jenkins live poultry car and is practically a flat car with several decks of wire coops placed thereon. Through the center is an aisle and on either side the poultry can be fed. Water is furnished to each apartment from the top of the car. The apartments number 116—ninety-six for chickens and twenty for turkeys. Poultry shipped on this car can be as well cared for as in the barn yard at home."

By 1897, the Jenkins Live Poultry Transportation Company had 200 cars in operation.⁴ It was later renamed Live Poultry Transit Company. In the 1930s, it merged with North American Car Corporation of Chicago. W. P. served as a director of North American Car Company until his death in 1910. His position was then assumed by his sons. Rock had a falling out with the other directors and left the company, but Ralph continued to serve as director for many years. In the 1970s, North American Car Company was acquired by Flying Tiger Airlines, now Tiger International.⁵

Relocating from Muncie to Chicago in 1887, W. P. Jenkins settled in Austin, located on the city's Far West Side and bordered by the suburbs of Oak Park and Cicero—where the prevalence of Prairie, Craftsman and other early modern American styles of domestic

² Bill Jenkins, "Rambling with Bill": 1 Unpublished memoirs, 1978-79.

³ The original patent No. 304,500 for the live poultry transportation car was issued to W. P. Jenkins and J. L. Streeter on August 26, 1884. Subsequent patents for improvements are as follows: No. 384,913 to W. P. Jenkins, June 19, 1888; No. 444,266 to W. P. Jenkins and F. X. Mudd, January 6, 1891. Francis X. Mudd was a director of the company.; No. 489, 657 to F. X. Mudd, January 10, 1893; No. 539,229 to F. X. Mudd, May 14, 1895. There may be more patents, but these are the only ones that have been found to date. See <http://www.pat2pdf.org>.

⁴ Wikipedia.com. The citation is from John H. White, Jr., *The American Railroad Freight Car* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993): no page.

⁵ "Rambling with Bill": 2.

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architecture influenced the houses they would later build in Orleans. In Austin, W. P. Jenkins was general manager of G. H. Hammond & Co., a large meat packing firm located at Hammond, Indiana.⁶ Though he retained a home in Chicago, in 1909 W. P. and his wife, Elizabeth Catherine "Caddie" Mathers Jenkins, relocated to Woodleaf, the Mathers family homestead and farm at Orangeville. Identified as a farmer in the 1910 federal census of Orange County, W. P. died at his Chicago home on August 23, 1910.

In preparation of the Jenkins family's relocation to Orleans, Rock and Ralph purchased on March 23, 1908, four adjacent lots on the east side of Orleans, in the new eight-lot Burton-Mathers Addition carved out of the Joseph and Katherine Mathers and William H. and Rose Burton farms. Joseph Mathers was Rock and Ralph's maternal uncle. The same year, W. P. apparently contracted for the construction of a fine brick house for Rock and Rock's wife, Lucie. According to their granddaughter Ann Engeler, the house may have been a belated wedding gift. Between 1908 and March 1911, lots were bought and sold by the brothers until each owned half of the Addition, or four contiguous lots. In 1912, two years after his father's death and his 1911 marriage to Margaret Porter, Ralph Jenkins had his own house built alongside his brother's. From the pattern of lot acquisition by the two brothers, it appears that they intended to live alongside each other from the onset, with the size of their individual parcels growing over time.

Rock and Ralph bought farms between Orleans and Mitchell. Eventually, Rock owned 600 acres on the west side of State Highway 37 and Ralph a comparable number on the east side. Ralph's son, Bill, claims that "prior to World War I and well into the 1920s, Jenkins Brothers was a well known factor in the purebred livestock field all over the country in Hereford cattle, Duroc and Berkshire hogs. Dad judged livestock all over the United States. . . ."⁷ Blessed by their inherited wealth, the brothers were gentleman farmers, hiring out the management and operation of the farms to trusted and experienced employees. According to Rock's grandson Rock Jenkins Engeler, Rock "never did work a day in his life."⁸ Rock Engeler's sister Ann says, "[They] never really worked. They were philanthropists living on the income from their father's invention."⁹

⁶ In 1894, W. P. Jenkins was one of five men indicted for the alleged violation of the inter-state commerce law; "News of the Railroads: Warrants for the Indicted Atchison Men Will Be Served at Once," October 21, 1894, at <http://query.nytimes.com>. The 1900 federal census identifies W. P. Jenkins as manager of a meat packing company. Though he retained a home in Chicago, in 1909 Jenkins and his wife, Elizabeth, relocated to Woodleaf, their home and farm in Orangeville. In the 1910 federal census, W. P. is identified as a farmer. He died at his Chicago home on August 23, 1910.

⁷ "Rambling with Bill": 20.

⁸ Rock Jenkins Engeler, telephone interview with author, March 17, 2009.

⁹ Telephone interview with author, March 19, 2009.

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Trap shoot enthusiasts who first took up the sport in 1905 or a few years earlier¹⁰, Rock and Ralph Jenkins, built the Jenkins Brothers Gun Club north of Orleans in 1926, the year they actively returned to shooting.¹¹ The club hosted the annual Indiana trap shoot competitions, as well as many individual shoots—both live pigeon and clay targets—attended by trap shooters from all over the United States and others from elsewhere in the world. The World's All-Around Championship, known to trap shooters as the Jenkins Brothers All-Around Championship, was held at the Jenkins Brothers Gun Club from 1937 to 1970.¹² So esteemed were the Jenkins brothers and their shooting range that "there was hardly a veteran trap shooter who didn't shoot live pigeons or clay targets at the Club."¹³ According to Bill Jenkins, "Jenkins Brothers Gun Club was one of the most prominent flyer clubs in the United States."¹⁴

During their long amateur careers, both Rock and Ralph Jenkins were pillars in the sport of American trap shooting. They held many positions of leadership, won many titles, and earned the friendship and respect of fellow shooters. The brothers' grandchildren remember that the two men had distinct personalities. Ralph was outgoing, sociable, and fun, while Rock was, "sour and strict," "very gruff" and taciturn, yet highly respected by his colleagues, according to his granddaughters Ann Engeler and Elisabeth "Buff" Siler.¹⁵ It was naturally Ralph's comfortably informal house in which the brother's friends and fellow shooters gathered after matches. The expansive dining room table made by Margaret's father seated nearly 20 people, and the upstairs gun room, with its bar and masculine decor, was a popular hangout. Rock's larger, more formal house could have accommodated large groups of shooters quite easily, yet it rarely did. The third

¹⁰ Bill Jenkins wrote, "The earliest written record of my father and uncle shooting is in an old American Field score book dates April 8, 1905, at the Social Gun Club, 52nd and Madison Streets, Chicago, followed by entries from Garfield Gun Club 1907 and Berwyn, Illinois, 1908. I know they both shot prior to those dates at the Old Watson Park Gun Club in Chicago with its famous shot catcher because they often spoke of it." *Rambling with Bill*: 1. See also, "Ralph Jenkins: 'One for Brother Rock,'" *Sports Illustrated*, August 17, 1959: no page, at <http://vault.sportsillustrated.cnn.com>.

¹¹ "Trapshooting Loses Excellent Shot, Sportsman as Former ATA President Ralph Jenkins Dies, *Trap & Field*, April 1962: 10.

¹² Dick McConaughy and Jimmy Robinson, brochure titled "The 25th Anniversary Jenkins Brothers All-Around Championship," October 25, 1962. The contest was not held from 1941-46 due to World War II. Also, biography of John R. Stern Berger, winner of the 1967 and 1970 World's All-Around Championship; [www.traphof.org](http://traphof.org), accessed January 14, 2009. The Jenkins family operated the famous Orleans gun club from 1926; following Ralph's death in 1962, his son, Bill, leased the club for a few years before selling it to Orleans resident and fellow shooter Earl Toliver in the early 1970s. Earl closed the club in the mid-1970s due to encroaching residential development. Earl Toliver, telephone interview with author, February 21, 2009. The only extant resource related to the gun club is the clubhouse, which has been extensively remodeled into an apartment building.

¹³ "Jenkins Brothers in National Trapshooting Hall of Fame," *Progress-Examine*: no date [August 1978].

¹⁴ "Rambling with Bill": 12.

¹⁵ Ann Engeler, telephone interview with the author, March 19, 2009, and Buff Siler, telephone interview with the author, April 14, 2009. When his six grandchildren by his daughter Elisabeth or "Tibby" paid their annual two-week visit, Rock kept pretty much to himself. He was a non-participant in the family get-together, spending a lot of time alone in his den or sitting on the front porch. Buff says that Rock was a "loner and a spoke when spoken to kind of guy." She remembers that Ralph and Margaret had much more of a social life than Rock and Lucie. They frequently entertained guests on the front porch, where there was a "lot of talk and drink and appetizers."

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floor pool room, and the pool table itself, appears to have been used relatively little, as evidence by the unworn linoleum floor covering and the table's unmarred rail.

Roscoe "Rock" Jenkins

Named for a U. S. senator from New York, Roscoe Conkling "Rock" Jenkins (1880-1957) was born in Crawfordsville. As a small boy, he moved with his parents to Muncie, where they lived until 1887 when they moved to Austin, Illinois, a Chicago suburb, where he was reared. During the 1890s, Rock was the star catcher of his unbeaten Austin High School team, which drew the attention of the Boston Red Sox. W. P. wouldn't hear of his son being a professional ballplayer, however. Instead, Rock played semi-pro ball around Chicago for a few years.

On October 22, 1903, Rock married Lucie Amerson, his school girl sweetheart.

Upon the completion of their Orleans house in March 1909, Rock and Lucie Jenkins relocated from Chicago. They had spent the previous year on an extended trip.

As a respected cattleman, Rock served 15 years as a member of the Indiana State Fair Board; for many years he was in charge of the cattle department. He was also a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture for seven years, resigning in the 1930s. He served as president of the Indiana Polled Hereford Association and had many acquaintances among members of stock raising organizations throughout the state and nation.

With two men from Purdue University, Rock organized the Thousand Pound Calf Club and the Ton Litter Pig Club, stimulating interest in pure bred livestock. He played an active roll in the Farmers Fairs held in Orleans for many years. At these fairs, the Jenkins Brothers livestock exhibit drew top honors.

Prominent for his service in agricultural programs and active in politics his entire life, Rock was prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for governor in 1924, according to his nephew, Bill. He had assurances of being a shoo-in for the primary, but he declined.¹⁶

At the local level of politics, Rock served as member of the Orleans Town Board from 1915 to 1919, when several lasting civic improvements were brought about, including installation of city waterworks, all night street light service, and the erection of a city hall building. As a member of the board of the Orleans Public Library, he donated the lot on which the Carnegie library was built in 1920.

Rock was a 50-year member of the Masons, Orleans Lodge #153, a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner, Knight Templar, and Scottish Rite member. He was a member of the Elks Lodge of Bedford.¹⁷

From his Orleans home and gun club, Rock was instrumental in the development of the American sport of trap shooting from 1926-1957. "Few individuals in the entire nation did more to elevate trapshooting to its present high level of sportsmanship and popularity," wrote Tubby Toms, distinguished outdoor writer of the *Indianapolis News* in 1957.¹⁸ He served as president of

¹⁶ "Rambling with Bill": 20.

¹⁷ Obituary of Roscoe Conkling "Rock" Jenkins, *Progress-Examine*, February 28, 1957.

¹⁸ Quoted in Dr. L. A. Ensminger, "In Memoriam," *Trap & Field*, April 1957: 5.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section 8 Page 21 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

the Amateur Trapshooting Association (ATA)¹⁹ in 1937 and 1938, and as vice president in 1936. In addition, he was a pillar of the Indiana state trap shooter's association, holding the office of president and numerous other offices throughout his career. He served as Indiana delegate to the ATA in 1929, 1932, 1933, and 1934, and alternate delegate in 1940, 1941, 1943, and 1947. As a shooter, Rock Jenkins captured the Indiana state doubles crown in 1931 and 1935, was runnerup in 1939, and was runnerup in the all-around in 1935. In 1951, he became the first trap shooter to register 150,000 16-yard targets. It was his lifetime goal to accomplish the 200,000 mark, but he died in 1957 with 186,000 registered shoots. Rock Jenkins was posthumously enshrined in the National Trap Shooting Hall of Fame on August 15, 1978.²⁰

Rock's granddaughter Ann Engeler says that so respected and revered was he in the trap shooting world that when "my mother [Elisabeth "Tibby" Engeler] introduced big-scale trapshooting in Arkansas, the success and growth came about because she was Rock's daughter. Big-name shooters came yearly to registered events."²¹

Rock's interest in shooting likely inspired his deep-seated fascination with the West. "Rock and Lucie had a deep historians' knowledge of the West. Indian causes received their charitable gifts," says Ann.²² In the 1920s, Rock read an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* about the outlaw gun collection of Fred Sutton, a retired U. S. Marshal living in Kansas City. While at a competition nearby, Rock called Sutton and asked to see the collection. "Subsequently," wrote Bill Jenkins, "Uncle Rock bought the collection from him. . . . [The collection] included one of the two guns Jesse James carried when killed by Bob Ford, guns of Bat Masterson, Emmett and Bob Dalton, Henry Starr, Billy the Kid, rifles of Belle Starr and Bill Doolan, and many others." Rock kept the collection in the walnut-lined gun room in his first floor den."²³

Highly respected by cattlemen, trap shooters, and others throughout the United States, Rock counted among his close friends a number of national figures. These included Harry Houdini, who taught Rock a magic trick in return for a favor, and author Lew Wallace, who gave him a signed first edition copy of *Ben Hur*. Trap shooting in the early days was a sport of the upper class, and Rock's friends and fellow competitors included musician and conductor John Philip Sousa, the founding president of the American Amateur Trap Shooting Association, forerunner to the Amateur Trapshooting Association; Perry Remy, founder of Delco Remy; Louis Chevrolet, Harry G. Stutz; and Texas oil man and multimillionaire, E. F. Woodward.²⁴ Woodward's esteem for Rock was very high. On the front of a photograph presented to Rock he wrote: "To Rock, who is to trap shooting what the statue of Liberty is to America."²⁵

¹⁹ The ATA was founded in 1900 as the American Trapshooting Association and later changed to the Amateur Trapshooting Association in 1923. See <http://www.shootata.com>.

²⁰ Biography of R. C. (Rock) Jenkins, National Trapshooting Hall of Fame, <http://www.traphof.org>.

²¹ Ann Engeler, letter to the author, March 25, 2009.

²² Ibid.

²³ "Rambling with Bill": 31. Another of Rock and Lucie's great devotions was to wildlife conservation, according to Dr. L. A. Ensminger's tribute.

²⁴ "Rambling with Bill": 6, 7, 11.

²⁵ Buff Siler.

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Lucie Amerson Jenkins

Born on January 1, 1882, in Austin, Illinois, Lucie was the daughter of William and Mathilda Schaubel Amerson. Her father was a judge. When she was in fourth grade, she met Roscoe Jenkins, a neighbor boy who carried her books home from school. It was love at first sight, and they remained sweethearts their entire lives. The mother of two daughters, Elisabeth and Martha, Lucie lived in the Liberty Road house from 1909 until her death on January 29, 1970.

Lucie was greatly interested in the social welfare and civic affairs of the Orleans community. In 1910, she organized the Village Improvement Society, immediately dubbed the "Village Interference Society." Lucie served as its first president and retained active interest as long as her health permitted. Among the group's first projects were a series of lectures by the Colt Lyceum Bureau, caring for the poor and needy, home visits to the sick, sending Christmas food baskets, organizing various fund raisers to support its activities, and replacing the outdoor privies in the school yard with indoor facilities. For this, the town hecklers and mockers nicknamed Lucie "Chief Water Closet Inspector." After banishing the privies, Lucie and the Village Improvement Society launched a successful campaign to improve and beautify the school grounds. This inspired residents to clean up their own yards, to plant grass and flowers, and to beautify their homes.

In 1911, Lucie, her sister-in-law Margaret, and the other members organized the Cemetery Committee for the purpose of taking care of pauper graves. In 1915, Lucie spurred the Village Improvement Society to establish a library for the Town of Orleans. It was through Lucie's efforts that plans were drawn up by an architect, a lot was donated to the town (paid for by her husband, Rock), and \$10,000 was received from the Carnegie Foundation for the first public library in Orange County. Lucie herself was founding president of the library board and served as a member until she resigned in 1958.

Lucie was also instrumental in organizing the 1965 Orleans Centennial. She and Rock planted many dogwood trees in the pursuit of establishing Orleans as the Dogwood Capitol of Indiana.

Lucie was a member of Tri Kappa and the Order of Eastern Star. She was a gentle, generous woman endowed with a beautiful singing voice, pleasing personality, and generous disposition.²⁶

Ralph Jenkins

Nine years younger than his brother, Rock, Ralph Mathers Jenkins was born on June 21, 1889, in Austin, where he was raised. He moved to Orleans along with his parents and brother in 1909. He was married to Margaret Porter of Chicago on June 21, 1911. They had two children, William P. "Bill" and Emily Jenkins Warren.

As a cattleman, Ralph was president of the American Berkshire Association for seven years and of the Indiana Hereford Association for four years. He was also president of the

²⁶ "New Years Baby Eighty-Seven Years Ago," *Progress-Examiner*, no date [1969], and obituary of Lucie Amerson Jenkins, *Progress-Examiner*, February 5, 1970.

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Indiana Swine Breeders Association, the Indiana Berkshire Association, and the Indiana Sanitary Livestock Board.

Ralph judged the National Swine Show twice, the Pinehurst Show three times and the New York State Fair once. He also served as a judge at the California State Fair, the Portland, Oregon, international fair, the Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois state fairs, and the Atlantic Southeastern Fair.

Interested in the civic welfare of his hometown, Ralph was president of the Orleans School Board, a 50-year member of Masonic Lodge #153 in Orleans, the Orleans Order of Eastern Star, and the Bedford Elks Lodge.

He was president of the Bank of Orleans for 30 years, retiring in 1955. According to his son, Bill, Ralph "had gone into our local Bank of Orleans full time to try and keep it solvent and open after Roosevelt's bank moratorium."²⁷ Ralph also was a longtime director of the North American Car Company, formerly the Jenkins Live Poultry Transportation Company.

As a pillar in the sport of American trap shooting, Ralph's significant achievements include Grand American trophies in the Clay Target Championship, Champion of Champions, and Class Championships. He also fared well in handicap and doubles scoring throughout his career and secured Indiana State titles in every category. In 1926, he placed sixth in the Grand America Handicap Tournament, considered the World Series of trap shooting. In 1930, he earned the A trophy in the Class Singles Championship and the fifth-place award in A during Championship Day. In 1933, he finished third in AA in the Singles Class event, fifth on 600 targets, was a member of the winning East team in the East vs. West race, and also was a member of the winning amateur team in the Amateur vs. Industry competition.

In 1936, Ralph Jenkins was runner up in the Champion of Champions competition, and he finished sixth in A in the Class Championship. In 1939, he placed second in the Singles Class event in A. In 1940, he captured the A title in the Singles Class event in A with an event-high 199, and earned fourth-place honors in the High-Over-All on 1,200 targets. He won innumerable honors, achieving top ranking in the nation and international recognition in the sport.

Ralph won runner up recognition in the 1943 Clay Target Championship. That same year he earned the same honor in AA in the Class Singles, claimed the Father-and-Son trophy with Bill, and was the highest-scoring member on the winning Indiana squad in the State Team Race. That same year he was named to the All-America men's first team.

Ralph won 12 ATA state championships between 1930 and 1949: five all-around, three doubles, two singles, and two handicap.

Ralph devoted much time and personal resources to strengthening the ATA and was particularly responsible for the survival of the sport of trapshooting during World War II. He was an elected official of the Indiana State Association and the ATA for a period spanning 25 years. From 1939 to 1954, Ralph was an Indiana state director for eight terms, secretary-treasurer for five years and president of the state trapshooting association in 1954. He was ATA delegate or alternate delegate for the eight years leading up to his presidency in 1944 and 1945.

²⁷ "Rambling with Bill": 13.

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While serving as ATA president in 1944, Ralph initiated the actual counting of members' registered singles targets. Using 1923 as the base year, the year the ATA came under full amateur control, he directed the compilation of shooters' singles targets and had designed the bronze, silver, gold and diamond pins for the 25,000, 50,000, 75,000 and 100,000 registered singles achievements. At the 1944 Grand, five were eligible for diamond pins for reaching the 100,000 plateau. Two of these were Ralph and Rock Jenkins.

In 1959 Ralph achieved the goal of becoming the first to register more than 200,000 singles targets, at the Southern Zone Shoot in Louisville, Ky. This was the lifetime goal of Rock, who died before he could achieve the mark. Ralph also fired at the most singles targets for the year—25,000. He had registered 214,500 singles at the time of his death in 1962.

For his significant contribution to the sport of American trap shooting, Ralph was posthumously inducted into the National Trapshooting Hall of Fame on August 15, 1978.²⁸

As outstanding as his father was at trap shooting, Bill Jenkins felt that Ralph "was a better live bird shot than at targets. My own personal ranking at targets at his best years was perhaps no better than tenth nationally but at flyers in the top five for several years and two years maybe #1 or #2." Ralph won the Flyer Championships at Kansas City and Pennsylvania, as well as other places throughout the nation. He was a member of United States teams participating in three World Pigeon Championships: Madrid in 1949, Monte Carlo in 1951, and Portugal in 1952. He was elected the first president of the United States Pigeon Shooting Federation and served for several years.²⁹

Ralph's interest in shooting sports also led to his involvement with hunting and the sport of field trial. He kept his dogs in houses on the two fenced lots behind his house. Bill wrote, "Dad owned and hunted some fine bird dogs from the mid-1920s until he finally hung up the gloves. He started with English Setters and eventually graduated to pointers, all good gun dogs. In the early 1940s he entered the field trial sport with Lee Worstell as his trainer with two outstanding dogs at different times, "Doctor P" and "Bomerette," the latter he had bred to famous "Ariel" through his old shooting friend, well known field trial judge and dog editor of *Sports Afield*, Henry P. Davis. However, with "Bomerette's" defeat in Nationals at Grand Junction, Tennessee, in 1946 or 1947, [Dad] lost interest."³⁰

Woodworking was a hobby in which Ralph excelled, and he spent much time in his well-equipped basement workshop. His grandson, Ralph Warren, believes he crafted the house's oak woodwork and the built-in dining room buffet. He also made beautiful gunstocks from rare imported woods.

Like his father, Ralph Jenkins was also an inventor. He invented, produced, and sold the Jenkins recoil pad, which is held in high regard by trap shooters yet today. He held patents on

²⁸ <http://www.traphof.org>.

²⁹ "Rambling with Bill": 5.

³⁰ "Rambling with Bill": 28.

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other gun-related inventions, including an improved triple-barrel shotgun and a reversible gun sight.³¹

Margaret Porter Jenkins

Born in Rockford, Illinois, Margaret Porter Jenkins moved with her family to Austin, Illinois, where she was graduated from the local high school. She married her classmate, Ralph Jenkins, on June 21, 1911, and relocated to Orleans, where she lived as a newlywed on the James Mathers farm at Orangeville. Accustomed to the modern conveniences of suburban Chicago, Margaret took in stride the farm's lack of electricity, indoor plumbing, and modern furnace. "I loved [Ralph] so much, I would have lived with him anywhere," she told a newspaper reporter in 1976.

In October 1911, with a baby on the way, Ralph traded farms with Bob Taggart, an Orleans businessman, and moved to Orleans. The young couple moved in with Rock and Lucie and lived there for 13 months while their own house was being built. Their son, Bill, was born in Rock and Lucie's house.

Margaret was a member of the Orleans Village Improvement Society, Tri Kappa and Order of the Eastern Star. Family members and friends recall her as outgoing and sociable yet quiet and unassuming—"a real lady." She was a steadfast supporter of the civic improvement activities of her sister-in-law Lucie Jenkins, never a leader but ever a follower.

Margaret Jenkins outlived her husband and her brother- and sister-in-law. She died on November 13, 1991, in North Point, North Carolina, the home of her son, Bill.³²

**INFLUENCE OF CRAFTSMAN AND PRAIRIE STYLES ON THE BUNGALOW AND AMERICAN
FOURSQUARE**

Two architectural styles popular in the early twentieth century were Craftsman and Prairie. The former originated with two California brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who were influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, an interest in Oriental wooden architecture, and their early training in the manual arts, according to Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Their high style houses and modest vernacular derivatives such as the one and one-half story bungalow were introduced to Americans through popular magazines, pattern books, and even mail order catalogues. The inexpensive, fashionable, and generally modest scaled bungalow was particularly suited to the burgeoning middle class. Craftsman quickly became the most popular style for smaller houses throughout the country during the period 1905-1930.

Developed in Chicago by a creative group of architects, the Prairie style is one of the few truly indigenous American styles. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright is the acknowledged master of the Prairie house, and the Chicago suburb of Oak Park, of which Wright was a resident, is its

³¹ U. S. Patent 1,902,702, dated March 21, 1933 (filed May 23, 1932) and U. S. patent 2,727,309, dated December 20, 1952 (filed December 13, 1952). See <http://www.pat2pdf.org>.

³² "Margaret Jenkins: It's Been a Good Life," *Progress-Examiner*, no date [1976]; also, obituary of Margaret Jenkins, *Progress-Examiner*, November 20, 1991.

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hearth. Like the Craftsman style, vernacular forms of the Prairie style spread throughout the country by magazine and pattern books. The most common vernacular form was the American Foursquare, with its boxy form, pyramidal roof, and practical floor plan. The popularity of the Prairie style spanned the years from about 1900 to 1920.

In reaction to the ostentatious Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles that were so prevalent at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Craftsman and Prairie styles decried ornamentation and pretension. Both utilized natural materials and handmade, rather than mass-produced, goods. Both emphasized honesty of design, meaning that whenever possible the designer left construction methods exposed rather than hidden. Low rooflines with exposed rafters and wide eaves supported by knee braces are quite typical. Stone or brick foundations support walls clad in a variety of materials. Intended to blend in with the natural landscape, Craftsman and Prairie houses exhibit muted earth-tone colors. Bands of multi-paned windows, often asymmetrically placed, lighted the interior.³³

The W. P. Jenkins family would have been very familiar with both the Craftsman and Prairie styles during their residence in the Chicago suburb of Austin, adjacent to Oak Park, from 1887-1909. When they built houses of their own in Orleans, they chose styles and recent technological innovations—electric lights, indoor plumbing, running water—that successfully merged the fashion and conveniences of their upper-middle class urban lifestyle with their new roles as small town-based Hoosier farm folk.

ARCHITECT AND CONTRACTORS**Ralph M. Chatham (1877-1952)**

Born on December 13, 1877, in Orleans, Ralph M. Chatham operated a tin shop in Orleans and was also an architect. At one time, he also operated a variety store in Orleans. In 1927, he drew the plat of the Town of Orleans that hangs on the wall of the Orleans Town hall. In 1928, he moved from Orleans to Seymour where he continued as a tinner for a hardware company. He died on December 14, 1952, in Seymour. His body was returned to Ochs Funeral Home in Orleans, where his funeral services were conducted. He is buried in the IOOF Cemetery at Orleans.³⁴

According to the January 4, 1912, *Progress-Examiner* article, Ralph M. Chatham also designed the following:

In Orleans:

- bungalow residence of Arthur Lewis in the south part of town (location unknown)
- cottage residence of W. L. Fry “on the site of Merryman’s old livery barn”
- residence of James Lindsey. This is believed to be the Lindsey-Hall House at 165 N. Lincoln St. It is included in the Orleans Historic District.
- residence of James Bassett (location unknown)
- residence of Dr. L. P. George (location unknown)

³³ Orange County Interim Report (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2006), 28.

³⁴ Obituary, *Paoli News*, December 17, 1952.

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In French Lick:

- sixteen-room hotel for William Schwieters (location unknown)
- a second set of plans for Schwieters, building not identified

Charles Ochs (1863-1942)

Charles Ochs was born in Orleans in 1863 to John and Margaret Ochs. John was a cabinetmaker who had learned the trade at home in Germany. Charles also learned informally at his father's side. In 1888 he married Hattie Moore. In the 1900 federal census, he and his brother John Jr. are identified as bridge carpenters. Charles started a construction company about 1880 that he continued to run with the help of his two sons, Everett and Robert, until 1915. Charles and his sons built many houses in Orleans, including those presumed and confirmed houses in the list below.

- William and Betta Fry House (resource 87) [photo 23], 157 E. Washington St., 1912
- 242 N. Lincoln (resource 26), c.1900

From c.1907-15, Ochs was a partner with Charles E. "Ed" Wheeler in the Orleans Block Company. The firm manufactured rock-face and other molded concrete block used in the construction of many buildings, houses, and retaining walls in the town of Orleans.

SUMMARY

The Jenkins Brothers Houses, comprising the Roscoe C. "Rock" and Lucie Jenkins House (1908-09) and Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House (1912), is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. Brothers Rock and Ralph Jenkins were pivotal figures in the development of the sport of American trap shooting, and Rock's wife, Lucie, and to a lesser degree Ralph's wife, Margaret, were instrumental in improving the social welfare of Orleans residents. Further, the houses are outstanding and notable examples, respectively, of an American Foursquare and Craftsman bungalow. The Rock and Lucie Jenkins House retains a remarkable degree of integrity.

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Brothers All-Around Championship,” October 25, 1962. Copy in possession of Ralph Warren.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1-8, Mathers Addition to the Town of Orleans. Also, beginning at the northeast corner of Liberty Road and Roosevelt Street, thence north along the east side of Roosevelt Street to Wilson Street; thence east along the south side of Wilson Street to Mathers Street; thence south along the west side of Mathers Street to Liberty Road; thence west along the north side of Liberty Road to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass all resources associated with the historic Jenkins Place property.

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Additional Documentation Page 31 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

All digital photographs were taken by Joanne Raetz Stuttgen on the date indicated unless noted otherwise. A duplicate archival CD is on file with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Note: Historic photographs are included in this nomination as an Attachment.

Photo 1 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House at right, Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House at left
Camera facing northwest, from southeast corner of Mathers Street and Liberty Road
January 16, 2009

Photo 2 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, south elevation
Camera facing north
January 16, 2009

Photo 3 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, garage
Camera facing northwest
January 16, 2009

Photo 4 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, pump house
Camera facing northwest
January 16 2009

Photo 5 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, basement canning room
Camera facing east
January 16, 2009

Photo 6 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, basement
Camera facing northwest
January 16, 2009

Photo 7 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, rear porch
Camera facing northwest
January 16, 2009

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Photo 8 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, dining room

Camera facing southeast

January 16, 2009

Photo 9 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, hall and stairs

Camera facing west

January 16, 2009

Photo 10 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, living room fireplace

Camera facing east

January 16, 2009

Photo 11 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, den

Camera facing southwest

January 16, 2009

Photo 12 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, southeast (master) bedroom

Camera facing east

January 16, 2009

Photo 13 of 25

Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, pool table on third floor

Camera facing north

January 16, 2009

Photo 14 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House at left, Rock and Lucie Jenkins House at right

Camera facing northeast, from southwest corner of Roosevelt Street and Liberty Road

March 20, 2009

Photo 15 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, south and east elevations

Camera facing northwest

March 20, 2009

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Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

Photo 16 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, west elevations

Camera facing east

March 20, 2009

Photo 17 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, garage

Camera facing northeast

March 20, 2009

Photo 18 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, pole barn, shop, and playhouse

Camera facing

October 15, 2009

photograph by Ralph Warren

Photo 19 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, rock fence along south property line

Camera facing northwest

March 20, 2009

Photo 20 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, front porch

Camera facing west

March 20, 2009

Photo 21 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, dining room

Camera facing north

March 20, 2009

Photo 22 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, living room fireplace

Camera facing west

March 20, 2009

Photo 23 of 25

Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, living room

Camera facing northeast

March 20, 2009

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Continuation Sheet**

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Photo 24 of 25
Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, second floor hall
Camera facing west
March 20, 2009

Photo 25 of 25
Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, second floor gun room
Camera facing south
March 20, 2009

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Additional Documentation Page 35

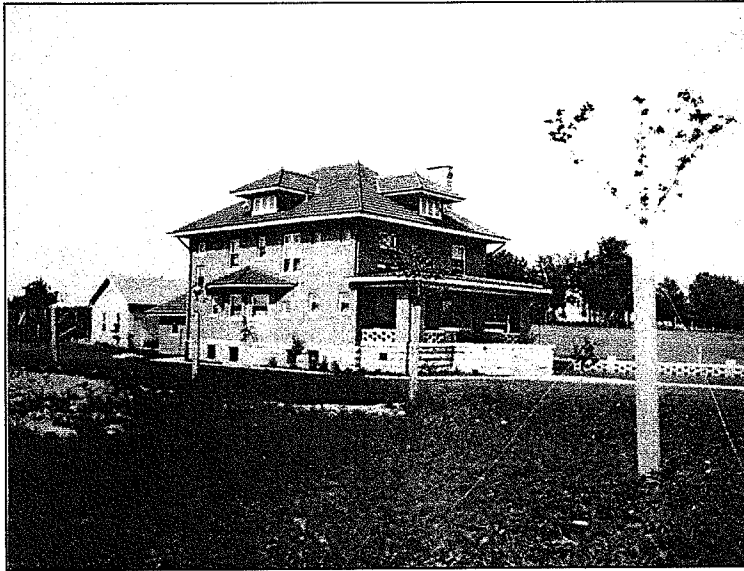
Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana

PROPERTY OWNER (CONTINUED)

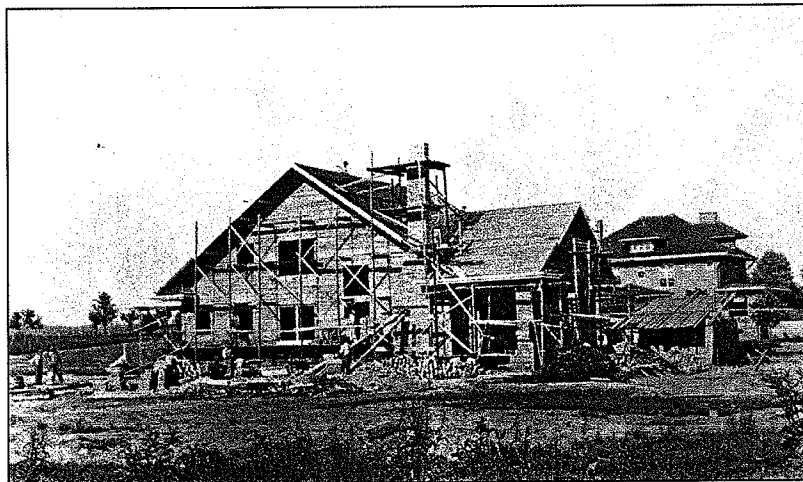
Walter "Ike" and Olive Hammond
488 E. Liberty Road
Orleans, IN 47452

ATTACHMENT
Historic Photographs

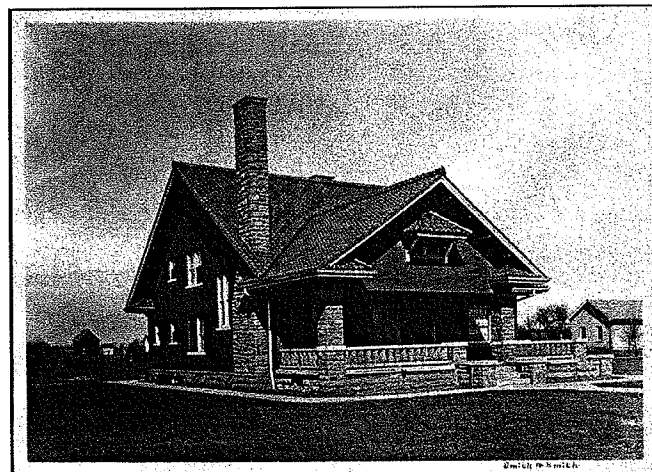
Page 36 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana



Rock and Lucie Jenkins House, c.1910.



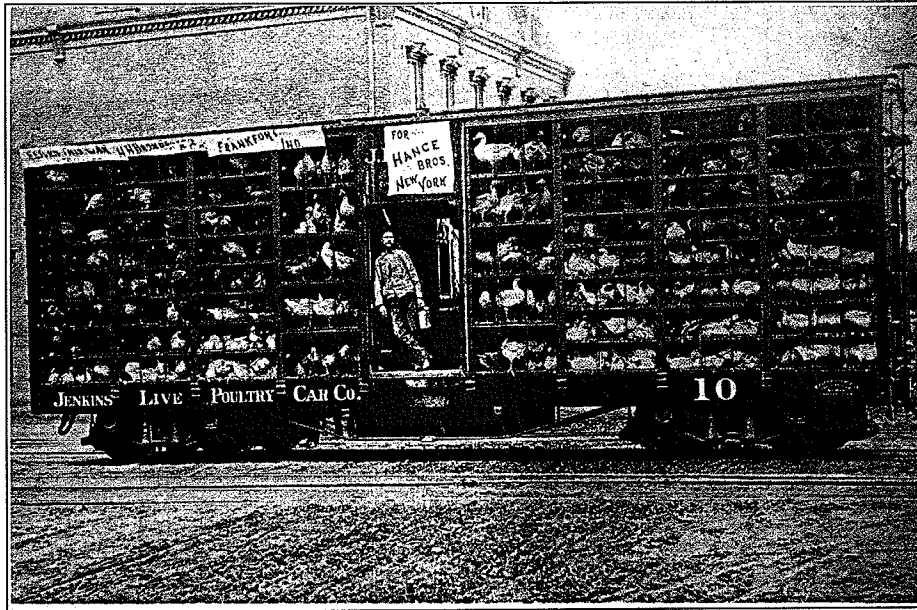
**Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House
under construction, 1912.**



Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, c.1915.

ATTACHMENT
Historic Photographs

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Jenkins Live Poultry Car, c.1895.



Ralph and Roscoe "Rock" Jenkins, c.1893

ATTACHMENT
Historic Photographs

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Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana



Lucie Jenkins with her first grandchild, Fred Engeler, c.1932. They are sitting on the stone fence east of the Rock and Lucie Jenkins House. In the background is the Joseph and Kate Mathers House. At the time this photograph was taken, Kate was the widow of her second husband, Arcus Hollowell.



Lucie and Rock Jenkins, 1939.

ATTACHMENT
Historic Photographs

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Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana



Ralph Jenkins and his son, Bill, at the 1926 Grand American Championships. Ralph placed fifth overall with 98 out of 100 birds. Fourteen-year-old Bill tied for eleventh with 97.



Ralph competing at the Match of Nations world pigeon shooting championships in Monte Carlo, 1951. Ralph's plaid jacket was his trademark.

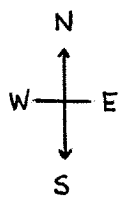
ATTACHMENT
Historic Photographs

Page 40 Jenkins Place, Orleans, Orange County, Indiana



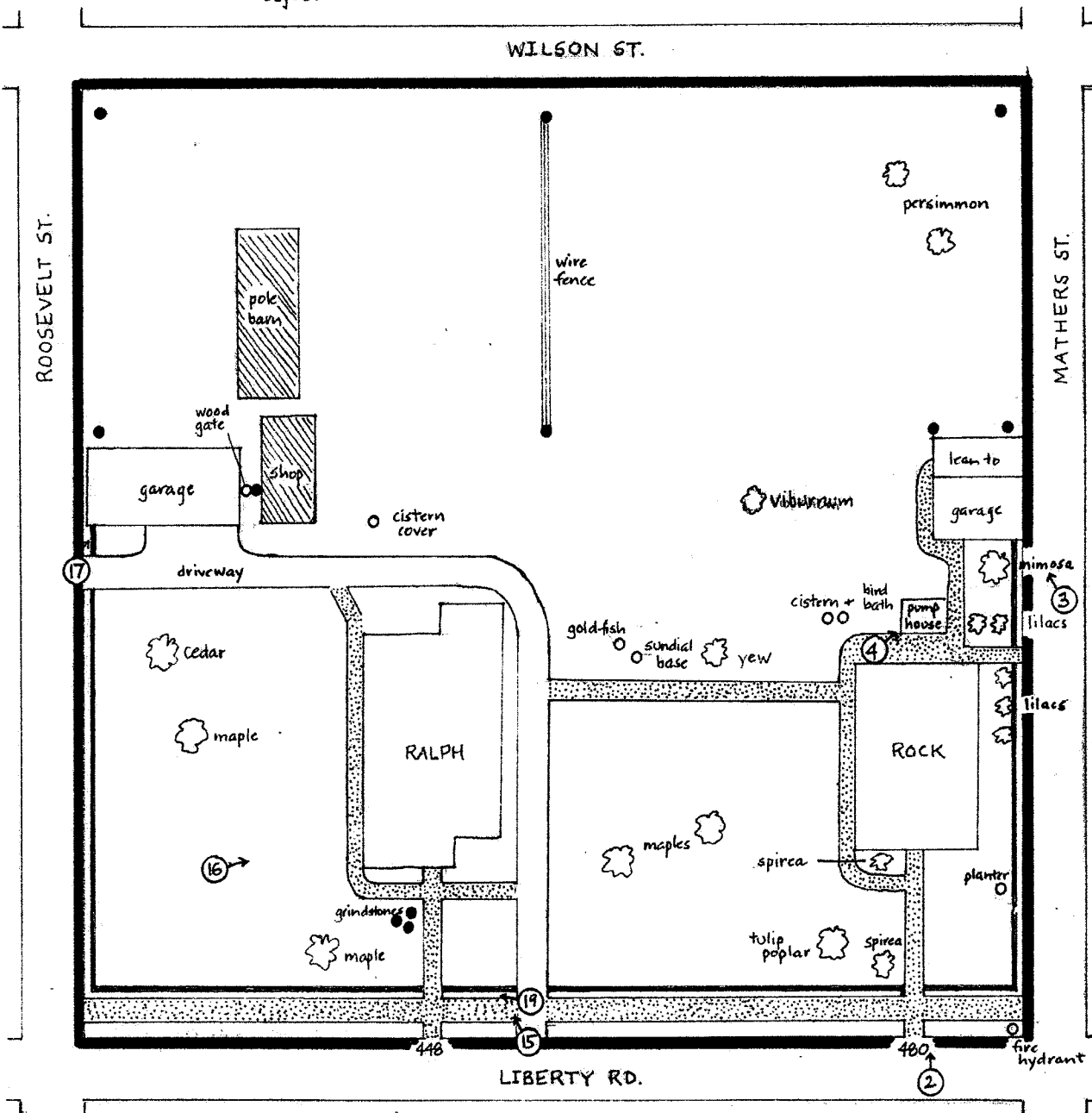
Margaret and Ralph Jenkins, c.1955.

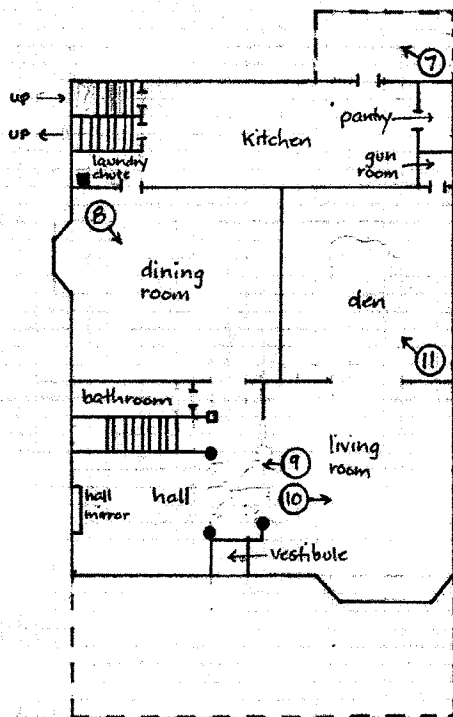
JENKINS PLACE • Orleans, Orange Co., IN



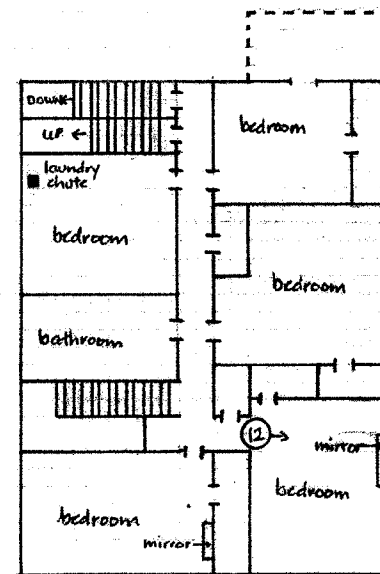
KEY:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Contributing building | rock fence |
| Noncontributing building | sidewalk |
| ● Contributing object | property boundary |
| ○ Noncontributing object | |



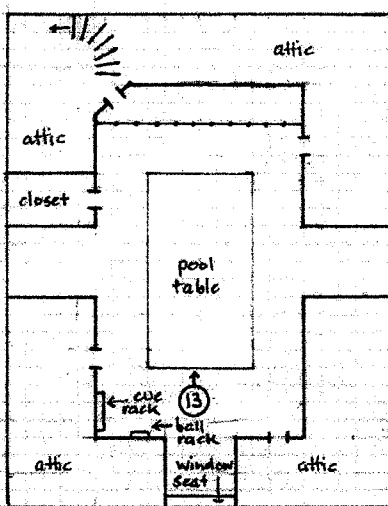


FIRST FLOOR



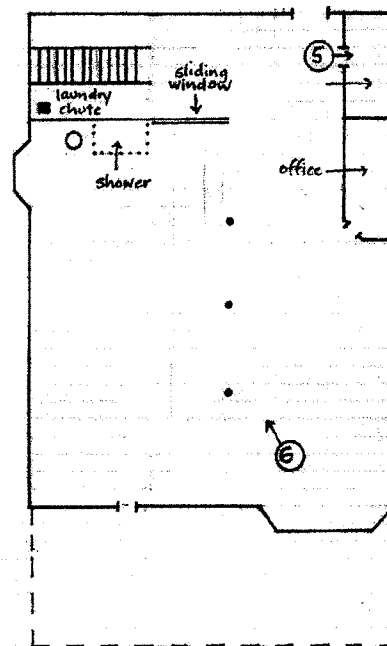
SECOND FLOOR

ROSCOE C. "ROCK" & LUCIE JENKINS HOUSE ORLEANS, IN

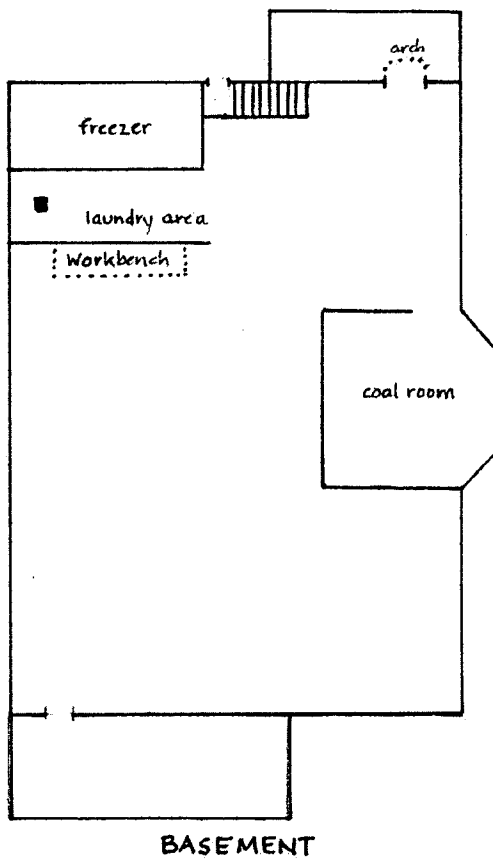
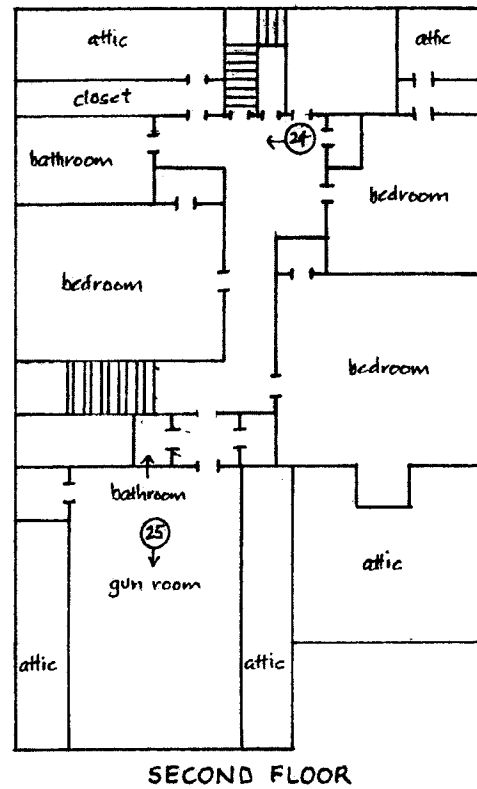
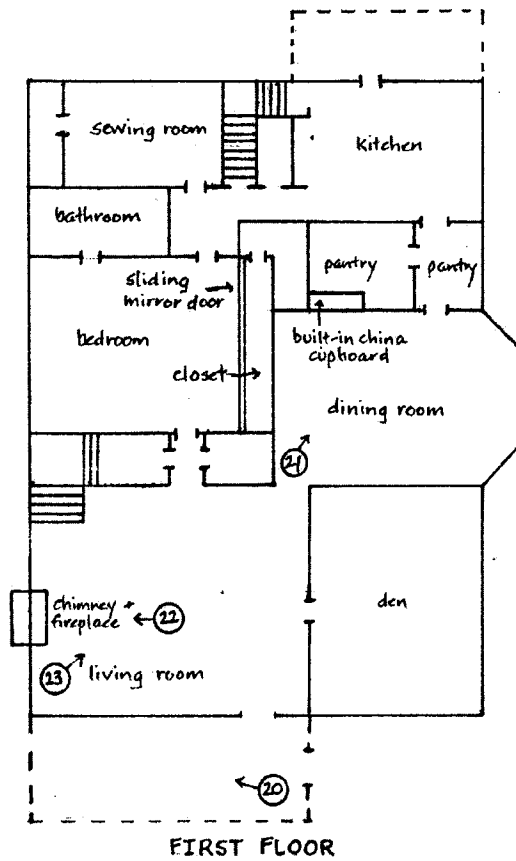


THIRD FLOOR

NORTH
↑



BASEMENT



RALPH & MARGARET JENKINS HOUSE ORLEANS, IN





Jenkins Place, Orange County, IN photo 1



Jenkins Place, Orange County, IN photo 2



Jenkins Place, Orange County, IN photo 9



Jenkins Place, Orange County, IN photo 15



Jenkins Place, Orange County, IN photo 21